J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

The following are the only terms of subscription to the Progress:
Daily paper, 1 month ..... $ 5 00
" 3 months 12 00
" 6 months 20 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 5 00
" 6 months 10 00
Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.
The building connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, and are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1865.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

Our streets were quite astir yesterday with returned Home Guards. Many were no doubt loth to leave their homes for the "tented field," but they come back home. All honor to them, and when "consolidated" who dare say they are not invincible.

But, seriously, we are glad to see them return, and they deserve much credit for their promptness. We are also glad they are released from the cold and other hardships to which they were not accustomed, but which they bore with uncomplaining patience.

BLOODY WORK IN POLK.—We learn from the Henderson *Times* that Lieut. Lane, in command of some soldiers and citizens, went to Columbus, Polk county, a few days ago to arrest Pate Hunter and his two sons, charged with being of the party that recently committed outrages in that neighborhood. The Hunters apparently yielded, but soon began to use their knives and pistols. Lieut. Lane was dangerously wounded, being shot in three places, but is likely to recover.—The Hunters were finally all killed. Several citizens, supposed to be accomplices of the Hunters, were arrested and sent off, under guard. What became of them we leave the *Times* to tell:

To tell what has since followed, my pen almost falters, but to be a warning to others, the truth must come. The arrested party were sent off under guard, the secret of which none other can tell. The news was soon in circulation, however, that the whole party of four were killed, not more than a mile from the village of Columbus. The friends were soon anxious to find out if such was the case, upon a search, which I am informed, was alas! too true. Oh! what a picture! Where are we drifting? Is this the beginning? I hope it is the ending. I fear not though, without some hand can interpose, a repetition may be looked for. Is it not time for the good men to advise, and for the evil men to take warning? If something better does not take place we may look for times too horrible to contemplate. Every man must begin to prepare himself for the approaching crisis.—We have a powerful common enemy to deal with and a terrible enemy at home. To deal with both, it requires untiring vigilance and wise counsel.

A NOTABLE CHARACTER.—J. Parker Jordan, Esq., formerly of Pasquotank county, but who was in Norfolk, Va., when last heard from, was upon our streets yesterday.

BIG FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.—We clip the two following items from the "local column" of the Charlotte *Bulletin* of the 8th:

On Saturday (yesterday) morning, about 2½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the Paymaster's department, occupied as such by Capt. Spurrier, C. S. A., in the building immediately south of the C. & S. C. railroad, and N. C. railroad passenger shed, and before assistance could be admitted to extinguish the flames, (the guard refusing admittance to volunteers, as we have been credibly informed,) the building was so far enveloped in the fiery element that it became impossible to subdue the flames.

The next building and adjoining, one of the largest in the Sounthern Confederacy, occupied as a government warehouse, and headquarters for Major Echols, Quartermaster, and Major Lowe, Post Commissary, was soon enveloped in flames and destroyed.

The fire then communicated with the large warehouse just being completed, to the south of the depot shed, thence to the shed, a large and beautiful structure, thence it crossed to the north, destroying the old building formerly used as depot and ticket office of the C. & S. C. railroad, all of which were totally destroyed.

The fire then raged eastward, consuming the western wing of the N. C. railroad depot, owned by the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad company.

By extraordinary exertions and a proffer of compensation, the progress of the fire was stayed and the spacious depot of the Charlotte & South Carolina railroad company was saved.

The North Carolina railroad depot was also saved through the exertions of some of the soldiers and private citizens, among the latter of whom, who contributed largely, by labor and exposure to save the Charlotte road depot, we mention Mr. John Rigler, Maj. A. W. Burton, Mr. Howie and others, whose names are omitted simply because we were forced to leave without memorizing their names.

The loss by this conflagration cannot be correctly estimated. The government, railroad companies and associations, to say nothing of the loss private individuals will sustain, cannot fall much if any short of $20,000,000, and this great calamity is the result of accident, and while the guard was on duty.

We regard it unnecessary to specify the losses sustained; in fact, it is best we omit that sort of a notice, but we will say this much, our railroad companies have lost heavily, and the Tredegar Iron Works company, of Richmond, have also suffered heavily.

It was reported by some of the members of company H, from Union District, S. C, that two of their men, G. McKenney and F. Gregory, were missing, and it was feared they were burned in one of the buildings, but this is by no means certain.

Luckily, but two cars were destroyed on the North Carolina road, and owing to the great risk, skill and unflagging energy of engineers Prim and Burdell, on the C. & S. C. road, two long trains of cars were actually coupled while their engines were surrounded by fire on all sides, and taken through to a place of safety while the flames were scorching the engineers on either side.

We have omitted to mention the names of many who deserve great credit for their efforts to save property, and the dangers to which they exposed their persons, but it is impossible to always do justice in such cases to the many who deserve honorable mention.

In consequence of the great calamity which befel this community yesterday morning by the conflagration, and in order to prevent a second one, many of our fellow-citizens, as well as their servants, were pressed to labor for a short period in removing combustible materials from the neighborhood of the fire, and extinguishing the fire which was slowly destroying cotton in the neighborhood of the depot. Of course every good citizen promptly responded to the demand, but there were some few, perfect drones, who regarded it a great insult to their dignity, because they were called upon to remove their hands from their pockets or gloves to secure the public good or safety. Such men may be relied on if Sherman or Stoneman should venture to visit Charlotte.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—The Baltimore "American" of the 6th received.

An arrival from Hilton Head reports that Sherman's army is quietly resting. No aggressive movement has yet been undertaken.

Kilpatrick's cavalry, however, are constantly on the scout, watching Hardee.

The army was organizing preparatory to the commencement of a new campaign.

A telegram from Courtland, Ala., says Steadman's command has captured and burned Hood's pontoon trains, also captured 600 mules, over a thousand wagons and two hundred hogs.

Forest is reported near Russellville.

Stanton has gone to Savannah to confer with Sherman.

A Memphis telegram, 4th, claims that Dana's Raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was completely successful.

Twenty-five bridges were burned and four thousand carbines and a large amount of ammunition captured.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution thanking Capt. Collins for the capture of the Florida.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—Nothing important done in the Senate to day.

The House passed the Consolidation Bill by one majority. The vote was reconsidered and pending further consideration of the subject the House adjourned.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina to-day.

Col. Mulford had an interview with Cols. Ould and Hatch. Another interview will take place to day. It is supposed Mulford will submit propositions for the exchange of prisoners.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan 8.—A dispatch from Grahamville, 12.45, P. M., says there is no news from the enemy this morning.

A gentleman just from Savannah reports that Sherman has sent the 17th army corps around to Beaufort to cooperate with Foster's troops between Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie.

RAIDERS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The *Mississippian* now published at Selma, says in its issue of the 30th ult:

Passengers by last night's train from Meridian report great excitement at that place on account of the advance southward of the enemy. At last accounts they were near West Point, tearing up the track as they advanced.

West Point is the third station above Artesia and about fifteen miles distant. Artesia is the junction of the Columbus branch with the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and is about sixty-five miles north of Meridian. It is not probable that the raid will come much farther South. If that was their intention they would not delay for the purpose of destroying the road but would push forward with all speed, merely tapping the road at certain points, in order to prevent pursuit.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriesy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS

Asheville, H. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, S. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Lincolnton, R. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whitesville, E. Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro, N. C.

Address,
July 25-dtaw&wlm

HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, a good House Girl. For one that can come well recommended fair wages will be paid and a good home guaranteed.
Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Dec 13-tf

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, commenced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months $25.00
" " Three months 15.00
" " One month 5.00
Weekly paper, three months 5.00
" " six months 10.00

To any person sending us five subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d&w6t

Notice.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for rags and damaged cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Genl. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 21-dtf wtf

LAND
For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 300 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 20 acres under cultivation. Apply to
C D EDWARDS,
Dec 30-d3w3t Morrisville, Wake County, N C

Desirable
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE premises, four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.
Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security, and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.
JNO. C. McCOWN,
Jan 3 dtd Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.
*** Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bills to this office.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C
Dec 19 dtmw3t
Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

Bank Stock
For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.
BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.
Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.
Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
FRANK I. WILSON.
Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 12-tf

PRINTING!
THE
"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.
We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

CITY OF RALEIGH

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.
Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.
Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.
W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.
Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.
K. P. Battle, City Attorney.
J L Pennington, City Printer.
F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—T. D. Sledge.
Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.
The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

CITY ELECTION.

MIDDLE WARD.

For Commissioner in Middle Ward—We are authorized to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10 tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce A. L. LOUGEE as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10 tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce H. MAHLER, as a candidate for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10 tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce S. W. SCOTT, as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10 tde

WESTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Western Ward—We are authorized to announce Col. W. H. H. TUCKER as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Western Ward. Jan 10 tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce W. ROBERT ANDREWS as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully. W. B. HUTCHINGS. Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward—We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER CREECH a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners in the Western Ward. Jan 5 tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I again announce myself a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner of the City of Raleigh in the Western Ward. Having heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the people of my Ward, I flatter myself that I am now more capable of serving them than when I was first elected.

I return my thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and if again elected I promise to support all measures that I may think calculated to promote the welfare of the City generally, and of the Western Ward in particular. Very Respectfully
Your ob't servant,
Jan 4 tde PARKER OVERBY.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce C. M FARRINS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 4 tde

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward—We are authorized to announce HACKNEY POOL, Esq., a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 10 dtd

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—As your paper is a daily visitor in our Ward we take this opportunity to announce through its columns Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner. We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.
MANY VOTERS OF THE
Jan 7-dte EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward—Mr. EDITOR:—You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. MANY VOTERS.
Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on the 16th instant. If elected he will endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully.
Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability.
Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Having been solicited by many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the people of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the very large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself, Your humble and ob't serv't,
Jan 2 td J. J. OVERBY.
*** Standard copy till day.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.
BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.
Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.
Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL
I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.
On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!—FOR 1865!
TURNER'S ALMANAC NOW READY. PRICE
per hundred, $75 00
" dozen, 10 00
" single copies, 1 00
Send in your orders soon.
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Jan 3-dlw Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress, and will extend to every time, or part of time:

One day	$3 00	One week	$12 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	20 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	24 00
Four days	12 00	One month	32 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	50 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.
When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

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W. F. ASKEW & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

ON TUESDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1865, AT THEIR Sales Rooms, will offer for sale
FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,
AS FOLLOWS:
3 Likely young men
1 Woman, an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, with her four children
1 Woman, good Cook, Washer and Ironer
1 Do " " " "
1 Girl, 9 years old, likely
1 " 11 " " fancy and smart
1 " 8 " "
1 Boy 6 " "
Others to be added by day of sale.
—ALSO—
2 Fine young Brood Mares and a fine new double se Buggy Harness
At same time a likely young Negro Man for hire.
Jan 4 td
*** Confederate and Conservative copy till day.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ASSOciated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a
GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION
business, in the store formerly occupied by Samuel H. Young.
They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
Jan 9-d6t A. J. PARTIN.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to them.
Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.
D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE,
Dec 30 dtf J. W. HARRISON.
*** Standard copy.

NEGRO AUCTION
AND
Commission
HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an
Auction and Commission House
For the Sale of SLAVES.
We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.
With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
Dec 19 dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh N C
Dec 9 tf SETH PENNY.

Ranaway!
$100 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM MY PLANTATION NEAR FORestville, on the first January, 1865, a Negro girl, by the name of MARTHA, about 15 years of age. Said girl is black, and has had one or two of her ears pierced for rings. I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me at Forestville, confined in any jail so I can get her.
Jan 5 6t* Forestville, N. C.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1865, being the 16th day, an election will be held in the Courth use, in the City of Raleigh, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for said City.

M. B. ROYSTER,
D. C. MURRAY,
WM. THOMPSON,
LYNN ADAMS.
Dec 20-dtd *Inspectors*

☞ **Thirty cents for Rags.**—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

DAILY PROGRESS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, J[illegible]D, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE RED MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter write a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Severe on Congress and the President.

We hope it will not be considered treasonable in us to copy the following article from the Charleston *Mercury*. It should be remembered that this charge of inefficiency and mal-administration comes from Charleston:—Charleston, the hot bed of secession, the cradle of the movement that broke up the best government upon earth and deluged the land with blood:—Charleston, whose people had illuminations and rejoicings at the news of Lincoln's election, because, they argued, it would give them a pretext to defy the authority of the government and commence a revolution:—Charleston, whose people, while they are *intensely loyal* and blame Mr. Davis for not performing impossibilities and conquering a peace, are now, we firmly believe, like those of Savannah—(we mean a majority of them)—ready to receive Sherman with open arms, return to their allegience to the old government, provided they can save the everlasting negro, and again *enjoy* the flesh pots of Washington, New York, Newport, Saratoga, and in fact the universal Yankee nation. They were eager to get the people of other States, who were opposed to the whole thing and content to remain as they were, into a bloody and unequal contest; and now, unless they can control, have everything go their way, and, above all have the negro deified, they are ready to return to the embraces of those against whom they have sworn eternal hatred.

We think it is evident that Sherman's Georgia campaign has determined the people of that State to seek the best peace they can get; and we doubt not but, should he reach Charleston—Charleston in "Carolina," mind you—a wail will go up from the chivalry of the entire State demanding peace upon some terms. No people ever fought better than the veterans from South Carolina and Georgia, and the country and the world will honor the living and cherish the memory of the dead; but it is evident that those whom they left at home are tired of the unequal contest, and will be glad of any plausible excuse to terminate it.

The following from the *Mercury* is rather caustic:

Steady! To the Front! The dispirited condition of some of our armies; the disorganization that prevails in more than one of its corps; the thinness of the ranks produced by these causes; the dissatisfaction which reigns in certain sections among the people, produced by the almost invariable mismanagement of our arms and the maladministration of affairs by the Executive, are causes which have clouded the hopes of the most steadfast men in the country. No thinking man can do otherwise than look with apprehension upon the present aspect of our affairs.

In the midst of this condition of things, nothing is so essentially important on the part of our legislators and indeed, on the part of all thinking influential men, than a steadfast self collection and the use of a calm, unshaken scrutiny into the causes of our disasters, and a stern application of the remedies necessary to their eradication.

In looking to the proceedings of Congress and the opinions and schemes broached by many in the press, and in private, we are able to perceive little cause for congratulation, little source of comfort. While Congress is paltering and piddling over petty measures, the press and many of the people are running wild on mad schemes of destruction. Both fall short of the occasion, both fail to look to the causes of our troubles, both cower back from putting the knife to the seat of the disease. The Executive organs at Richmond boldly talk treason to our institutions in the excess of terror and dismay at the position in which the Government has brought the cause—talk about surrendering our liberties and country over to foreign powers, and of abolishing the institution which lies at the base of our whole Government, and our whole system of civilization. Whether terror, folly or lunacy most predominates in their schemes, it would be difficult to say. Like owls, who cannot bring their eyes to face the sun, these men cannot bring themselves to face the facts. They will not look to the cause which has produced the effect. They cannot lift their eyes to the Executive. The luminous light of his countenance blinds their apprehension to all patent facts: And then they turn aside in desperation to grope in the dark amidst mad projects for deliverance. While we have an abundance of fighting material in the country, the army rolls are not half filled. The Executive himself announced the fact to all the world, and Sherman too. Why is this a fact? Because inefficiency is allowed to pervade every branch of the service; because favoritism dictates who shall command our armies; because tools are sought, and not competency; because hatreds rule, and the best and bravest are proscribed; because laxity prevails everywhere; because discipline is not required, and, where it is attempted to be enforced, the effort is checked by Executive weakness and egotism and love of popularity, whilst the service is disgraced and the cause brought to the brink of ruin by officers who cannot be shot, and cannot be cashiered.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of strong able-bodied men in the country between 45 and 55 years of age. Congressmen eat pledges, and these men make money, or, what is worse, are made militia men of. Every one of these should be placed under the conscript age.

The large number of negroes being sold at auction in all the towns and cities of the Confederacy is significant. Owners must have either lost confidence in the "institution" or be forced to sell them to buy bread. Nothing will save the nigger or give us relief, but peace.

A theatrical company are performing at Mechanic Hall, Petersburg. This don't look much like the people of the "Cockade City" were alarmed.

Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, disbanded the militia of that State on the 20th ultimo.

Congress Making Useless Coupes.

We [illegible] doubt but the Augusta papers will has already passed both Houses of Congress, and that it only requires a proclamation from the President and the appointment of Judges of "Star Chamber" and carion crows of the administration as "commissioners" for the different districts, to put the guillotine again in motion. But without great improvement and the military successes for which the great heart of the country yearns, and which their sacrifices should have secured them, and would with good management, the suspension will amount to nothing, for there will not be recuperative power enough left in the dying carcass to enable men with the worst intentions to do much harm.

By the way, it is said that Senator Dortch, of this State, is responsible for the passage of the bill through the Senate. If so, let him be remembered, and let his name and memory be execrated by all good and true men. But the State having repudiated him, we suppose he thinks he is no longer responsible to them. A Richmond correspondent says:

A curious incident is related. Some days ago when the vote of the Senate on suspending the *Habeas corpus* was taken, there was a tie. Stephens was in the Chair. Before giving the casting vote, he either asked leave or claimed the right to give his reasons for voting as he intended to vote. Just then, Dortch of North Carolina changed his vote, and the suspension was carried.

ORTON REGULATIONS.—Our counting room, front room, first floor, is always open from daylight till 10 o'clock at night, and we are happy to see, attend to, wait upon and entertain, our friends there, at any time and at all times: and our *sanctum*, or the room occupied and used by the Editor, on the 2nd floor, is always open and in it he will be pleased to see and entertain his friends and the public; but our press room and the composing room are private apartments, intended solely and entirely for the use of our employees, and they will hereafter be absolutely and positively closed to all persons save those having business to transact. Company, in these rooms, seriously interferes with our business, and consequently cannot be admitted. We know that our friends, who have our interest at heart, will take this in the spirit in which it is intended.

One of our State papers argues that Sherman's march through Georgia has accomplished nothing for the Federal cause, but that on the contrary it has benefitted our own—the people along the line of march having become exasperated to renewed resistance, &c. In the matter of resistance we suppose more especial reference is had to the Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah and others that figured with them in a recent meeting. It is about time that this work of deception should cease. Sherman could retrace his steps and march back to Chattanooga, and find but little opposition, as far as the people of Georgia are concerned. The fighting men of that State have all been sent to the field.

The administration papers, generally, are coming over to the support of the proposition to arm the slaves. This was to have been expected, and was expected by us, because the conductors of the administration press are all obedient and dutiful servants, and when the master bids them do a thing they do it. And should the administration call for the head of every twentieth man, over, under, or within the conscript age, as a sacrificial offering to some imaginary god, these *obedient* servants would say, "the master's will be done!"

PEACE BY THE FIRST OF MARCH.—"X," at Cahaba, promises peace to the Confederacy by the 1st day of March next, for the sum of $1,000,000! Surely he ought to be accommodated.—*Exchange paper.*

Very good! We have no doubt in the world but "X" can do all he promises, but as he is a stranger to us and as we never like to pay strangers for any little jobs before the work is done, we propose that if he will do up the work we'll give him $2,000,000 in Confeds. One million is no object no how.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to an article from the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, headed "The Use of State Sovereignty," published in this issue. The feeling and spirit of the people of Georgia is fully up to the sentiments proclaimed, for otherwise they would not have appeared.

The Danville *Register* of last Friday has a paragraph about the movement of troops, which we think it would have been well to have omitted.

WHAT IS IN STORE FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has an editorial which well portrays the Yankee feeling towards South Carolina, and what fate she may expect should Sherman's army get a footing on her own soil. It says:

The shout which went up from Sherman's Western boys when their faces looked Charlestonward during their march, rings louder than ever in his ears. It was an ominous battle cry. "Lead us into South Carolina! Take us to Charleston!" Ransom knows, and Jeff Davis knows what will be the fate of that accursed hot bed of treason whenever the Union forces are ordered to cross its threshhold. South Carolina, thus far, has experienced little of the evils entailed upon her sister States by her own diabolical acts. She will yet feel them, we trust, to the largest measure. It is but justice, and Heaven will surely mete it out, and force her to drink to the dregs the bitter cup which she placed to the lips of the nation. When that day shall come, the world will approve her punishment, and to the sentence of righteous retribution will say, Amen.

FROM SAVANNAH.

The *Charleston & Sentinel* has received a copy of the Savannah *Republican* of Jan. 2nd. The Mayor and Alderman, the Firemen, the Gas Company and other companies and corporations are going on, all having agreed to submit to the "lawful authority of the United States;" and in fact, Savannah accepting the situation, may be said to have returned to the Union.

The Republican contains several resolutions which a citizen was going to offer at the late meeting in that city—but did not. The substance of the first is that the Constitution and laws of the United States shall be made, under the proper authority, the supreme law of the land. The next one states that the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 was legal, and ought to have been submitted to by all the people of the United States. The remaining one expresses gratitude to Gen. Sherman, his officers, and the soldiers of his army for their magnanimous treatment of the citizens of Savannah, and for the good order preserved since the occupation of the city.

Denticks has announced that he will deliver a lecture at the theatre—night not mentioned.

Regular mails have been established between Savannah and the North. U. S. postage stamps can already be obtained in any quantity desired.

Open Troupes and Minstrel companies have already commenced announcing entertainments.

A large number of arrivals at the Pulaski House are announced.

The Mayor has caused a revised list of ward committees to be published.

The gas company announce that credit will be given until persons can procure U. S. currency.

The city has been divided into military districts.—Each district has its provost marshal. All applications for redress of grievances must be made to the commander of the district in which the injured party resides. All regiments on duty are to be held responsible for any misdemeanor or outrage in their respective districts. All public and private property is to be respected, and special guards will be detailed for such duty when required. No private property is to be taken against the will of owner—unless by an order from the proper authorities. All persons in the city who have been connected with the Confederate army, are ordered to report to Capt. I B. Seymour, Chief Provost Marshal. No citizen is to be arrested except for misdemeanor, or upon an order from headquarters or a provost marshal. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Casey, is to be held responsible for the efficiency of the fire department, and the faithful performance of their duties; in case of fire the provost marshals are to furnish guards to preserve order.—Persons connected with the Water and Gas Works are ordered to perform their customary duties; guards are to be furnished to protect the respective works. All soldiers absent from commands without passes will be arrested. Citizens desirous of leaving the city, upon application to headquarters will be transported to the extreme Federal picket lines. Destitute citizens will be supplied from the city store upon application to the Mayor. After nine o'clock at night, all persons on the streets, not on duty, without passes, will be arrested. Suspicious and disorderly characters will also be taken care of. Explicit orders are given not to interfere with citizens who may be attending to their lawful business in an orderly manner.

Gen. Sherman has issued the annexed General Order:

HEADQUARTERS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Savannah, Ga., Dec. 26, 1864.

Special Field Orders,
No. 143.

The City of Savannah and surrounding country will be held as a Military Post and adapted to future military uses, but as it contains a population of some 20,000 people who must be provided for, and as other citizens may come, it is proper to lay down certain general principles, that all within its military jurisdiction may understand their relative duties and obligations.

I. During war, the Military is superior to Civil authority, and where interests clash, the Civil must give way; yet where there is no conflict, every encouragement should be given to well disposed and peaceful inhabitants to resume their usual pursuits. Families should be disturbed as little as possible in their residences, and tradesmen allowed the free use of their shops, tools, &c. Churches, schools, all places of amusement and recreation should be encouraged, and streets and roads made perfectly safe to persons in their usual pursuits. Passes should not be exacted within the line of outer pickets, but if any person shall abuse these privileges by communicating with the enemy, or doing an act of hostility to the Government of the United States, he or she will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

Commerce with the outer world will be resumed to an extent commensurate with the wants of the citizens, governed by the restrictions and rules of the Treasury Department.

II. The Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of the Army may give suitable employment to the people, white and black, or transport them to such points as they choose, where employment may be had, and may extend temporary relief in the way of provisions and vacant houses to the worthy and needy until such time as they can help themselves. They will select, first, the buildings for the necessary uses of the Army; next, a sufficient number of stores to be turned over to the Treasury Agent for trade stores. All vacant store houses or dwellings, and all buildings belonging to absent rebels will be construed and used as belonging to the United States until such time as their titles can be settled by the Courts of the United States.

III. The Mayor and City Council of Savannah will continue and exercise their functions as such, and will in concert with the Commanding Officer of the Post and the Chief Quartermaster, see that the Fire Companies are kept in organization, the streets cleaned and lighted, and keep up a good understanding between the citizens and soldiers. They will ascertain and report to the Chief C. S., as soon as possible, the names and number of worthy families that need assistance and support.

The Mayor will forthwith give public notice that the time has come when all must choose their course, viz: to remain within our lines and conduct themselves as good citizens, or depart in peace. He will ascertain the names of all who choose to leave Savannah, and report their names and residence to the Chief Quartermaster, that measures may be taken to transport them beyond the lines.

IV. Not more than two newspapers will be published in Savannah, and their Editors and Proprietors will be held to the strictest accountability, and will be punished severely in person and property for any libelous publication, mischievous matter, premature news, exaggerated statements, or any comments whatever upon the acts of the constituted authorities; they will be held accountable even for such articles though copied from other papers.

By order of
Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
L. M. DAYTON,
Aid de Camp.

Some of the Southern papers are speculating on the probabilities of a war between England and the United States. We think there is no probability of such a thing happening.

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.]

THE USE OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

There is perhaps no subject upon which the people are so constantly beclouded and deceived by the use of words, as in the question of [illegible] between State and Confederate authority. All men know that there must be a supreme power somewhere, but where is it? In England the unwritten constitution is but the immemorial customs of the land, and few have dared to infringe those rights of "which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." That power which lives silently in English records and English hearts, lives in this country in a written document called the Constitution; and because men dared to tamper with it, the old Union is in ruins.

Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and Confederate leaders may profit by their example.

But this power behind the throne which is so much greater than the throne, is not the active but the silent power; it is not executive but conservative; and the question then is, not where does the supreme power exist, but where is the supreme power exercised? In England, the Parliament is supreme, and below the Supreme Court, it is above the Judiciary; and being the expounder of the Constitution, is above the throne. That same supreme department of Government exists here, and must exist; not because the supreme law of the land creates some grand central power, but because there must be a supreme expounder of the supreme law. That power in the United States and in the Confederate States resides in the State Legislatures. The simple law of the limit of power can be expressed in a few words: *The Congress of the Confederate States can only do what the Constitution allows them to do, the State Legislatures can do all that the Constitution does not forbid them to do.* That is, the General Government, as the agent of the States, cannot do anything but what the States have said in writing that it may do. The States can do everything but what they have promised in writing not to do. But why insist upon this, and why uphold the absolute and ultimate sovereignty of the States, and why hold the agent down to the letter of the contract? Because these smaller territorial divisions called States are the best [illegible] ever devised to secure the liberty of the people. Every white person who is born, is absolutely and entirely free, but his "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" are not inalienable rights. There is an implied contract among all men, that each gives up some portion of his natural and personal rights, for the peace, preservation of the political rights of the whole community. Therefore the law of the strongest which exists among savages, gives place to the civilized law of the "greatest good to the whole people," and for this purpose, and this only, "are governments instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

But long experience hath shown so human disposition to paraphrase the wise maxim of "the greatest good to the whole people," and to substitute the tyranny of the majority; and that dangerous creed of demagogues, "the greatest good to the greatest number." True statesmanship denies that any trivial right of any human being should ever be sacrificed to any majority or any power for any purpose.

The consequence of the error has been that the "greatest number" in a Republic have always claimed the right to protect their own real and fancied rights at the expense of the minority, and to advance their own interests to the ruin of the few. How can that tendency to the law of the strongest—the wish of the many to oppress the few, be best counteracted? In constitutions, punishments affixed to equitable laws, secure their keeping; but how control vast bodies which defy prisons and executions? The general interest of the people *sectionalize*, and locality, soil and climate, create *diversities*. Consequently the sections of the Confederacy called States, embody the local interest of all the parts; and when the majorities attempt to oppress, the minorities seek shelter behind the reserved rights of the several States, and when the majority is obstinate, the minority nullifies or secedes.

For example, in the Union the New England States, for a term of years wanted all the rest of the Republic taxed to pay their fishing bounties; Pennsylvania wanted a tariff on iron; the great West vast grants of land and other appropriations for internal improvements, and the whole North wanted protection to home industry and river and harbor bills. They united all their interests for the purpose of securing the public plunder, and succeeded. The vast agricultural industry of the South grumbled but still paid for the articles on which profit or duty was realized.

At last the wise men of the North resolved to trample too much upon the reserved right of the South, and said that our runaway negroes were [illegible] the common territory all theirs, and our property at home not secure from their votes in Congress or John Brown raids. We the minority became vexed at this action, and plainly told the North that we would not submit to any such outrages. But how were we to help ourselves? History tells us that the majority had to use Congress or the common agent. The minority denied any written right to use the agent to impair vested rights, "the only power conferred being the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights." The law interposed the barrier of State sovereignty—the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States—between their weakness, and that wicked for "greatest good to the greatest number," which had culminated in the election of Abraham Lincoln. State sovereignty gave us the right of secession, the last desperate remedy left to an outraged people. Therefore, we hold the truth most evident that the only safety against the madness of the majority, reserved to the few, is the separate and supreme Government of the State.

How do these plain principles apply to the present time? We answer that a party in power, under the present Confederate Administration, asserts the right to place the people under a dictatorship; and desperately strive to save their own necks, by gagging the press, suspending the great law of *habeas corpus*, and putting everybody in the Republic under military rule. How can we keep the party in power which urges the old falsehood, that private right must be sacrified for the public good—how keep them from destroying the people for the imagined good of themselves? How keep a crazy majority—if majority they have—from ruining themselves and the minority? The Barons of England took their rights from King John with arms in their hands. The South denied a hostile Administration by separate State secession, and we call upon the Legislature of the State of Georgia soon to assemble, to interpose the absolute sovereignty of the State between the people and any more bad laws.

We imagine the look of horror with which the worshipers of absolute power read these sentiments, but they are correct. Nullification and secession are the last dread engines of self-preservation left to the States, and Georgia having protested against any infringement of the liberty of her sons, will sustain her protest to the last resort. We say the last—for unless matters change, and unless those in power take a different course in conducting public affairs and that speedily—we fear we shall realize all the fearful consequences of a war within a war. It does seem as if our Confederate leaders—relying upon the desperate valor of the people to defeat the foe—also rely upon their patriotic devotion of the common cause to hide the rapid strides to centralization and cover the despotic legislation of a subservient Congress.

To speak out plainly. The people of Georgia are freemen. Their liberties were purchased by the blood of honored patriots. Their liberties are a priceless inheritance. They will not part with them or allow them to be wrested from their grasp without a struggle. They will allow no form to be inscribed in the Constitution which are only fit for traitors. They will submit to no bonds which are only fit for slaves. They have the remedy in their own hands and they will apply it.

The liberty of the people is entrusted to the guardianship of the States. Let the Sovereign Legislature speak, and let the agents at Richmond tremble and obey.

On the 4th day of July, 1776, our immortal Vice President uttered in a manly speech some words of warning, which thrill to-day like the tones of inspiration. Hear they are:

The alternative is now before you, and the American people, a desperate struggle—a rescue of your Constitution—or a hopeless, perpetual slavery? Be not deceived. Think not when the General Government shall have wandered from its true path—and our liberties lost, there will be nothing necessary but to arouse the people—make them sensible of their rights—to be free again. There is a principle abroad, as false as it is general, that any people willing can be free. Be not misled by its influence while in possession of liberty to place too low an estimate on its value. Its "price is eternal vigilance." And liberty once lost is lost forever! Errors in Governments like diseases in the body must be checked in their inception and the only hope of American liberty is the preservation of all things in their constitutional places. For, if power

"Be wrong's balance shake,
It's rarely right adjusted."

It is too late to talk of remedies when the system is shattered, and the constitution is broken. Rome was free. She became remiss—and Cæsar trampled upon her liberties. And though Brutus with a few compatriots fell and so ultimately in putting an end to his ambitious career, yet did they restore lost freedom to that country? Let the bloody wars which ensued that tragical event and the number of vile competitors for a crown which figured therein, speak for me, and tell to you and the people of this country, and the people of all countries, that liberty once lost is lost forever! Enslaved France, with indignation at outrages upon her rights, proclaimed with the united voice of her millions, liberty and equality, yet that proud nation after being desolated with the ravages of war—and her sisters crimsoned with the blood of her bravest sons—and the regions of every clime bleached with the bones of her soldiery, was reduced to a degree of despotism more abject than that from which she emerged. The truth is not always purchased with a struggle, ever so daring, bold or patriotic, much less is it dependent upon a base wish or strong desire. Were this all, Ireland would no longer groan under a British yoke. France would not now have a citizen king. Spain would enjoy her rights. Italy would show what Rome was. Greece would emulate the glory of the same land in ancient days. And a whole world would soon be freed from bondage. For the love of liberty is natural—it is innate—and it is not, as some suppose, the want of this principle which causes so many despotisms among men. Nor need we when we have become enslaved or hope by an appeal to this principle to effect our redemption any more than other people.—Our only hope is to know our rights and to dare maintain them. The question is now before you.—Choose you whom you will serve. If the General Government be supreme serve and obey it as such, but if your own beloved Georgia is still sovereign, then come to her rescue.

CONFEDERATE VALOR.—The heroism displayed by our soldiers at the battle of Franklin has excited the admiration and won unstinted eulogy from our enemies. From their newspaper accounts of the fight the following extracts are made:

The correspondent of the New York Herald says: "The determined bravery of the rebels exceeded anything before seen. Although slaughtered by hundreds they still advanced against our works. Eleven distinct assaults were made against our works—each a failure."

The same correspondent, who must have seen Chesthem's gallant boys before says:

"With characteristic fearlessness the soldiers composing Chesthem's corps dashed from the breastworks."

A dispatch from Nashville describing the fight, reads thus:

"The rebels were now fighting with the desperation of demons, charging our lines furiously, some leaping our works and fighting hand."

And again:

"Eye witnesses say this engagement, in desperation and furious fighting, was hardly equalled by the battle of Stone river."

Another account of the battle says:

"An officer who witnessed the fight yesterday describes the battle as one of the most sanguinary of the war. The determined bravery of the rebels exceeded anything before seen. Although slaughtered by hundreds, they still advanced against our batteries. Within five hours eleven distinct assaults were made against our works."

"THE ROOT OF THE EVIL."

Under this heading the Charleston *Mercury* says:

It is stated that there are one hundred thousand absentees from the armies of the Confederate States. In this Department, we are credibly informed, there is a single corps of twenty-seven thousand on the rolls, which does not turn out seven thousand effective men. These facts support the statement of President Davis, made in his Macon speech, upon his return from a review of the sullen Army of the West, after his removal of Gen. Johnston, the bloody repulses of Hood, and the fall of Atlanta. Why is it that men are not in the ranks and at the front? Will any one say that the people of these Confederate States are not patriotic. History tells of no struggle for independence in which more general and heroic devotion was ever displayed. Our people have made great exertions in behalf of a great cause. It is the people of these States which over and over have lifted out of the perils ensuing from incompetent mal-administration the affairs of the country. It is the incorrigible intermeddling, mischievous dictation, malignant prejudices and petty partisanship which make sacrifices apparently endless and useless. It is these things which weigh like a pall upon the heart of the country. It is these things which infuse efficiency everywhere, and inspire selfishness and indifference. It is these things which are destroying us, and which must be eradicated by the action of Congress.

Butler announces that his famous canal has been completed, and that it has fifteen feet of water at high tide. We may expect stirring times on the James, we presume, soon.

MARRIED.

On the 20th of December, 1864, by the Rev. P. Allison Lang, Mr. W. M. WILSON, of South Hill, to Mrs. MARY A. TAYLOR, of Lawrence, S. C.